Carolina Observer.

VOL. XII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 29, 1829. [NO. 608.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,

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ADVERTISEMENT inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Just Received,

BY THE STEAMBOAT HENRIETTA, AND FOR SALE,

Soft shell Almonds,
Bunch Raisins,
Drums Figs and Prunes,
Butter Crackers,
Jamieson's water do.
7 doz. bottles Scotch Snuff,
Scotch Herrings,
Pickled Salmon,
Superior Spanish Cigars,
Phosphorus pocket Lights,
New York Apples.

DAVID SHAW.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1829. 7-3w.

WILL DRAW
On the 12th of February,
The Dismal Swamp Canal
LOTTERY,
NO. 19.
Highest Prize,
$50,000!

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	5	of	500	
1	of 10,000	36	of	100	
1	of 5,000	36	of	90	
1	of 2,500	36	of	80	
4	of 2,000	36	of	60	
5	of 1,000	36	of	50	
5	of 600	360	of	40	

Besides 3780 of $20.

Whole Ticket	$20	*Quarter*	5 00
Half	10	*Eighth*	2 50

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 25, Broad street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞ Orders for Tickets in the above Lottery forwarded to Charleston before the 15th of February, will be punctually attended to.

YATES & McINTYRE.

Jan. 20, 1829.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the subscriber, on Friday the 9th of this instant, two likely Bay *HORSES*, one of which is a large bony Horse, with a sore on his back, occasioned by the saddle. Said horse has a long mane, trots and canters, and walks very fast. The other horse is a small well built good looking pony, with his mane on the wrong side, his shoes were taken off a few days past; I expect the nail holes still remain in the hoofs of his fore feet. Any person who will take up the said Horses, and deliver them to me, or give me information at Brightsville, S. C. Marlborough District, shall be handsomely rewarded. It is expected that they will aim for Lumberton, in North Carolina.

JOHN C. THOMAS.

Jan. 14, 1829—2w

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

I WILL expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d day of March next, the following lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1827, and charges.

80 acres of land listed by Duncan Brown, lying on Rockfish,	tax due,	$1 60
630 by Duncan Black, on Rockfish and Gillis branch,		3 65
50 by Angus Colquhoun, on Jumping Gulley		98
670 by Thomas Davis Esq. on Rockfish and Jumping Gully,		13 38
200 by do. do. on Falls of Rockfish,		
2060 by do. do. on Big & Little Rockfish		
180 by do. do. on do. do. do.		
200 by do. do. for the estate of R. Wilkinson, on Rockfish		19
200 by do. do. for estate of Norman Shaw		19
87 by Daniel McPherson, on Buckhead creek		38
700 by Lauchlin McLean, on Rockfish,		2 53
400 by Malcolm McNeill, on Gaulberry		2 34
200 by Hugh McDonald, on Aspie's creek		2 94
1306 1-3 by John McPherson, on Rockfish and Beaver creeks		7 37
1405 by James Sims, on Willis's creek		7 60
1 by William Simmons, on Sandy Run		94
1109 Richard Washburn, on Little Rockfish		98
1462½ by Malcom McPherson, on Beaver creek		7 12
150 by Alexander McRae, on Little Rockfish		2 85
254 by Janet Campbell, on the Yadkin Road		1 79
219 by John Munroe, on Middle creek		1 42
220 do do. Morganton road		
40 by Neill McCraney, on Beaver creek		76
402½ by Nancy McArther, on McArther's creek		76
375 by Geo. McDuffie, near the Yadkin road		2 00
84 by do do, on McDuffie's creek		
100 by do do, on the waters of Beaver creek		
105 by Angus Ray, Miller, on Puppy creek		1 50
316 by John Ray, Long street on Yadkin road		2 74
150 by Charles Smith, on the waters of Carver's creek,		38
250 by Robert Torry, on Skipper creek		99
50 by do do., on Cross creek		10
40 by Archibald McMillan, on Stewart's creek		10
200 by Christen McDonald, Nicholson's creek		1 35
265 by Malcom McMillan, Little River		1 71
90 by Nancy McNeill Shupen		70
900 by Neill McNeill, Little River		3 15
150 by Absalom Strickland, Little River		25

JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff*.
By DAVID GILLIS, *Dep. Shff.*
December 5th, 1828.—7-ts

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Private Boarding School.

THE subscriber's school will again open on the second Monday in January, at his farm, one mile and a quarter from Hillsborough. Board and tuition, $65 per session, paid in advance.

J. WITHERSPOON.

January 6.—6-4w.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

☞ Private and public Dinner and Dancing Parties accommodated in superior style at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, January 7, 1829. 5tf.

Wholesale and Retail

LEATHER & SHOE STORE

THE Subscriber is opening an Extensive Assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

Also,

Northern Sole LEATHER, white and red,
Skirting Leather,
Upper do.
Philadelphia Calf Skins, first quality,
Seal Skins,
Lining Skins and Binding,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatters Linings, shoe Thread, &c. &c. &c.

☞ *BOOTS and SHOES* of every description made to measure as usual of the best materials and workmanship.

W. L. HAWLEY,
Person St. two doors from Market Square.
October 30. 95-tf.

State of North Carolina.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Martha Faulk, vs. The Heirs of Philip Faulk, dec. } Petition.

ON motion, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that Richard Faulk, Calvin Faulk, Rebecca Faulk, Mautby Marlow, William Marlow, Jesse Marlow, John Marlow, Richard Marlow, Elizabeth Marlow, Ephraim Marlow, Priscilla Marlow, Mary Ann Marlow, and Martha Marlow, appear at the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held in Whiteville, on the second Monday in February next, and shew cause, if any, why the last Will and Testament of Philip Faulk, deceased, should not be admitted to probate. Witness, Charles Baldwin, Clerk, of our said Court at Office, the second Monday in August, in the 53d year of our Independence, A. D. 1828.

CHAS. BALDWIN, *Clerk*.
4-6w.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

THE following is a list of property which I will sell, for the Taxes and Costs, at the Court house in Fayetteville, for Cash, on the first Monday in March next, viz:

Kader Bryan, 1 improved lot on the Wilmington road, 1 unimproved do do do 1 do do do do do	tax	$1 49
Wm W. Ballard, for Hardy Royall, 1 improved lot 2 houses, court house square		4 56
Do. Do. 1 unimproved, 10 acres, rear of the Grove place,		
Lydia Bass, 1 imp. house joining Abram Scott		8
Sarah Dawson, 1 lot impr joining Shepherd's, on Grove street,		1 14
George Fletcher, 1 imp lot, Kennedy street		1 55
Mrs B. Freeman, 1 unimp lot joining J McRae 1 house &c joining P Mallett		29
Ephraim Hammonds, 1 lot Barber shop, 100 acres sandhills unimp		90
Gardiner Jarrott, 1 lot impr house &c. Winslow street,		76
John L. Jerry, 1 lot imp formerly bake house		57
Nathan King sen. 1 lot ½ acre, unimp fronting Mrs. Winslow		57
Wm Locke, 1 lot imp dwelling near Mims 1 do unimp do 1 do do do		4 27
Duncan McLearan 1 lot ¼ acre unimp south side of Hay street		38
Neill McKay, 1 lot house &c Mumford street 35 acres on the Yadkin road 100 acres, land on which he lives		5 41
D. McNeill for Neill McKethen, 150 acres		1 14
Do. for J. and L. Campbell, 6-7 of 100 acres, on west side Cape Fear,		1 14
Samuel Maltsby, 100 acres joining Wake county line,		1 90
John E. Patterson, 1 lot unimpr Hillsboro' st.		71
James Russell, 1 lot impr 2 acres Person street		37
Mark Russell, 1 lot, impr. where his mill is, on Blount's creek		3 80
Do. for M. & S. Russell, 2½ acres on river bank		67
Do. for his 2 negroes, 2½ acres on do.		14
M. Sadberry, 1 lot impr house joining Kelly 1 do do joining Lord & others, Campbellton		3 80
Jas. Wilson, by M. Wilson, 1 lot impr house Orange street		76
Jno. Ingram, Sen. for Eliza & Isabella Ingram, 1 lot impr south side Hay street 1 do do		1 96

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff.
By GEO. R. FERGUSON, D. S.
December 18, 1828. 2ts.

Take Notice.

AT the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the Subscriber qualified as executor to the last Will and Testament of Sebastian Staiert, deceased; all persons who owe the said estate are therefore requested to come forward immediately and make payment, and those having demands or claim against it, to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred a recovery.

JOSEPH AREY, *Executor*.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8. 1828.—0tf

From the Salem Gazette.

The following article was published about twenty years ago, and in fact was from the pen of Oliver H. Prince, Esq. who was lately appointed a Senator in Congress, as successor of Hon. Thos. W. Cobb, resigned.

The Ghost of Steuben; or Fredonia in Arms!

Being a description of that most bloody compaign, styled the Alexandro-Cæsar-Eugenio-Federico-Bonapartic Campaign out-Napoleonized; or, a

GEORGIA TRAINING,

In which the most exquisite discipline, subordination, military knowledge, fortitude, temperance, and patriotic preparation, are clearly exemplified and pathetically recommended to all who are convinced of the uselessness and mischief of a

STANDING ARMY.

DEAR FUGEY:—I happened, not long since, to be present at the muster of a Captain's Company in a remote part of one of the counties, and as no general description could convey an adequate idea of the achievements of that day, I must be permitted to go a little into detail, as well as my recollection will serve me.

The men had been notified to meet at nine o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, that is to say, with a gun and cartridge box at least, but, as directed by the law of the United States, "with a good firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, and a pouch to contain not less than twenty-four sufficient cartridges of powder and ball." At twelve, about one third, perhaps half the men, had collected, and an inspector's return of the number present, and of their arms, would have stood nearly thus:—1 captain. 1 lieutenant; ensign, none; sergeants, 2; corporals, none; drummers, none; fifers, none; privates present, 25; do. absent, 30; guns, 15; gun-locks, 12; ramrods, 10; rifle pouches, 3: bayonets, none; belts, none; spare flints none; cartridges, none; horse-whips, walking-canes, and umbrellas, 22. A little before one, the captain, whom I shall distinguish by the name of Clodpole, gave directions for forming the line of parade. In obedience to this order, one of the sergeants, the strength of whose lungs had long supplied the place of a drum and fife, placed himself in front of the house, and began to bawl with great vehemence, "All captain Clodpole's company to parade here! Come, GENTLEMEN, parade here!" says he—"and all you that has'nt guns, fall into the lower *eend*." He might have bawled till this time with as little success as the syrens sung to Ulysses, had he not changed his post to a neighbouring shade. There he was immediately joined by all who were then at leisure; the others were at that time engaged, either as parties or spectators, at a game of fives, and could not just then attend. However, in less than half an hour the game was finished, and the captain enabled to form his company and proceed in the duties of the day.

Look to the right and dress!

They were soon, by the help of non-commissioned officers, placed in a straight line, but as every man was anxious to see how the rest stood, those on the wings pressed forward for the purpose till the whole line assumed nearly the form of a crescent.

Why look at 'em, says the captain—why gentlemen, you are all a crooking here at both *eends*, so that you will get into me by and by—come, gentlemen—*dress, dress*.

This was accordingly done, but impelled by the same motive as before, they soon resumed their former figure, and so they were permitted to remain.

Now, gentlemen—says the captain—I am going to carry you through the *revolutions* of the *martial* exercise, and I want you, gentlemen, if you please, to pay particular attention to the word of command, just exactly as I give it out to you. I hope you will have a little patience, gentlemen, if you please, and I'll be as short as possible, and if I should be a going wrong, I will be much obliged to any of you, gentlemen, to put me right, for I mean all for the best, and I hope you will excuse me, if you please. And one thing, gentlemen, I must caution you against, in particular, and that is this—not to make any *mistakes*, if you can possibly help it; and the best way to do this will be to do all the motions right at first, and that will also help me to get along so much the faster, and I will try to have it over as soon as possible.—Come, boys, come to a shoulder,

Poise foolk!
Cock foolk! Very handsomely done.
Take aim!
Ram down cartridge! No, no! *Fire!* I recollect now that firing comes next after taking aim, according to Steuben; but with your permission, gentlemen, I'll *read* the words of command exactly as they are printed in the book, and then I shall be sure to be right. 'O yes; read it captain, read it (exclaimed twenty voices at once), that will save time.'

'Tention the whole, then; please to observe, gentlemen, that at the word of *fire!* you must fire, that is, if any of your guns are *loaden'd*, you must not shoot in *yearnest* but only make pretence like, and all you gentlemen fellow-soldiers, who's armed with nothing but sticks, riding switches and cornstalks, need'nt go through the firings, but stand as you are, and keep yourselves to yourselves.

Half cock, foolk! Very well done.

S,h,u,t, (spelling) *Shet pan!* That too would have been very handsomely done if you had'nt handled cartridge instead of shutting pan, but I suppose you was'nt noticing.—Now 'tention one and all, gentlemen, and do that motion again.

Shet pan! Very good, very well indeed, you did that motion equal to any old soldiers; you improve astonishingly.

Handle cartridge! Pretty well, considering you done it wrong end foremost, as if you took the cartridge out of your mouth and bit off the twist with the cartridge box.

Draw rammer! Those who have no rammers to their guns need not draw, but only make the motion; it will do just as well, and save a great deal of time.

Return rammer! Very well again! But that would have been done I think with greater expertness if you had performed the motion with a little more dexterity.

S,h,o,u,l—Shoulder foolk! Very handsomely done indeed! Put your guns on the other shoulder, gentlemen.

Order foolk! Not quite so well, gentlemen—not quite altogether, but perhaps I did not speak loud enough for you all to hear me at once. Try once more if you please: I hope you will be patient, gentlemen, we will soon be through.

Order, foolk! Handsomely done gentlemen! very handsomely done! and altogether too, except that a few of you were a *leetle* too soon, and some others a *leetle* too late.

In laying down your guns, gentlemen, take care to lay the locks up and the other side down.

'Tention the whole! *Ground foolk!* Very well.

Charge bayonet! [*Some of the men*]—That can't be right, captain; pray look again, for how can we charge bayonet without our guns?

Captain. I don't know as to that, but I know I'm right, for here 'tis printed in the book; c,h,a,r, yes, charge bayonet, that's right, that's the word, if I know how to read: come, gentlemen, do pray charge bayonet! Charge. I say! Why don't you charge? Do you think it aint so? Do you think I have lived to this time o' day and don't know what charge bayonet is? Here; come here, you may see for yourselves: it's as plain as the nose in your fa—stop—stay—no! halt! no! no! Faith I'm wrong! I'm wrong! I turned over two leaves at once, but I beg your pardon, gentlemen, we will not stay out long: and we'll have something to drink as soon as we have done. Come boys, get up off the stumps and logs, and take up your guns, and we'll soon be done; excuse me if you please.

Fix, bayonet!

Advance, arms!—Very well done, turn the stocks of your guns in front, gentlemen, and that will bring the barrels behind; and hold them straight up and down if you please. Let go with your left hand, and take hold with your right just below the guard.—Steuben says the gun must be held p,e,r *pertic'lar*—yes, you must always mind and hold your guns very pertic'lar. Now boys—'tention the whole!

Present, arms!—Very handsomely done!—only hold your guns over t'other knee—t'other hand up—turn your guns round a little, and raise them up higher—draw the other foot back!—Now you are nearly right—very well done, GENTLEMEN; you have improved vastly since I first saw you! you are getting too *slick*. What a charming thing it is to see men under good discipline!—Now, GENTLEMEN, we come to the *revolutions*—but Lord; men, you have got all in a sort of a snarl, as I may say: how did you get into such a higgiety-pigglety?

The fact was, the shade had moved considerably to the eastward, and had exposed the right wing of these hardy veterans to a galling fire of the sun.—Being but poorly provided with umbrellas at this end of the line, they found it convenient to follow the shade, and in huddling to the left for this purpose, they had changed the figure of their line from that of a crescent to one which more nearly resembled a pair of pot-hooks.

Come gentlemen (says the captain,) spread yourselves out again into a straight line, and let us go into the wheelings and other matters, as soon as possible.

But this was strenuously opposed by the soldiers, They objected to going into these *revolutions* at all, inasmuch as the weather was extremely hot, and they had already been kept in the field, upwards of three quarters of an hour. They reminded the captain of his repeated promise to be as short as he possibly could, and it was clear he could dispense with all this same wheeling and flourishing if he chose. They were already very thirsty, and if he would not dismiss them, they declared they would go off without dismission, and get something to drink, and he might fine them if that would do him any good, they were able to pay their fine, but could not go without drink to please any body; and they swore they would not vote for another captain who wished to be so unreasonably strict.

The Captain behaved with great spirit upon this occasion, and a smart colloquy ensued; when at length becoming exasperated to the last degree, he roundly asserted that no soldier ought ever to *think hard* of the orders of his officers; and finally he went so far as to say that he did not think any gentleman on that ground had any just cause to be offended with him. The dispute was finally settled by the captain's sending for some grog for their present accommodation, and agreeing to omit reading the military law as directed by a late act, and also the military manœuvres, except two or three such easy and simple ones as could be performed within the compass of the shade. After they had drank their grog, and had 'spread themselves,' they were divided into platoons.

'Tention the whole! to the right wheel! Each man faced to the right about.

Why, gentlemen, I did'nt mean for every man to stand still and turn himself *nay*turally right round, but when I told you to the right, I intended for you to wheel round to the right as it were. Please to try that again, gentlemen, every right hand man must stand fast, and only the other turn round.

In a previous part of the exercise, it had, for the purpose of sizing them, been necessary to denominate every second person 'a right hand man.' A very natural consequence was, that on the present occasion, those right hand men maintained their position, all the intermediate ones facing about as before.

Why look at 'm now! exclaimed the captain, in extreme vexation: I'll be d—n'd if you can understand a word I say. Excuse me, gentleman, but it *ayly* seems as if you could not come at it exactly. In wheeling to the right the right hand *eend* of the platoon stands fast, and the other *eend* comes round like a swingletree. Those on the outside must march faster than those on the inside, and those on the inside not near so fast as those on the outside. You certainly must understand me now, gentlemen, and now please to try once more.

In this they were a little more successful.

Very well, gentlemen! very well indeed! and now, gentlemen, at the word 'wheel to the left,' you must wheel to the left.

'Tention the whole! *To the left—left, no—right—that is, the left,—I mean the right—left wheel! march!*

In this he was strictly obeyed; some wheeled to the right, left, or both ways.

Stop! halt! let us try again! I could not just then tell my right hand from my left. You must excuse me, gentlemen, if you please—experience makes perfect, as the saying is—long as I have served, I find something new to learn every day; but all's one for that. Now, gentlemen, do that motion once more.

By the help of a non-commissioned officer in front of each platoon, they wheeled this time with considerable regularity.

Now boys you must try to wheel by divisions; and there is one thing in particular which I have to request of you, gentlemen, and it is this—not to make any blunder in your wheeling. You must mind and keep at a wheeling distance, and not to talk in the ranks, nor get out of fix again; for I want you to do this motion well, and not to make any blunder now.

'Tention the whole! *By divisions, to the right wheel! March!*

In doing this it seemed as if bedlam had broke loose; every man now took the command.—Not so fast on the right!—Slow now! slow now!—Haul down those umbrellas!—Faster on the left!—Keep back a little in the middle there!—Don't crowd so!—Hold up your gun, Sam!—Go faster there! faster!—Who trod on my—d—n your *huffs!*—Keep back! keep back!—Stop us, captain do stop us!—Go faster there,—I've lost my shoe.—Get up again, Ned,—halt! halt! halt! stop, gentlemen, stop! stop!

By this time they had got into utter and inexplicable confusion, and so I left them.

TIMOTHY CRABSHAW.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Macon, January 17.

We are gratified to announce the arrival of a Steam boat (for the first time) at Macon. The boat North Carolina, Captain Salter, arrived at Rowland's wharf, on Thursday morning last. She is in length upwards of one hundred feet, and forty feet wide, including wheel-houses. As the river was rather low during the first part of her voyage, she experienced some difficulties, but less than could have been anticipated, considering it was the first attempt at navigating the river in this way. On Friday she made a trip a few miles down the river, for the gratification of our citizens, with whom her decks were crowded. She has been thronged by the people of this vicinity who either accidentally came to town, or whose curiosity prompted them to do so to see so rare an object as a steam-boat.

She will probably depart on Sunday and carry down a load of Cotton.

Our opinion rests, from information obtained, as it always has been—that the Ocmulgee can generally be navigated during the winter and spring seasons by Steam boats of light draft, and that it can be much improved by well directed labour.—*Mess.*

From the Rhode Island Journal.

Judicious.—On Tuesday a bill to prevent *Cows* running at large in the Highways, was discussed in our Legislature. Mr. Potter, of North Kingston, advocated its passage, and Mr. Bicknell, opposed it. After some desultory debate, it was committed, we understand, to Messrs. Bull and Steere.

Who better calculated to protect the rights of those whose liberties the bill is calculated to affect, than a *Bull* and a *Steere?*

The Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, has employed an accomplished "*accident maker*," to fill his columns with the rare and wonderful. We copy the following paragraph as a specimen of the talents of the writer.

Bad Affair.—Miss Judith Toughenough, a respectable maiden lady in the town of Tewksbury, on Tuesday morning, in climbing to a shelf in the cellar closet, for the purpose of examining the condition of her favorite plant, the Bachelor's Button, and to ascertain whether it had survived the recent frosts, unfortunately made a false step, and was percipitated headforemost, into a barrel of soft soap, which had been carelessly left uncovered. Her long absence caused some alarm, and the family on searching for her, found her feet and ancles protruding from the barrel, while not a particle of her body could be seen. Her situation was truly peculiar. She was drawn forth, and in a few minutes discovered symptoms of life, by hurling a potlid at the head of poor Susan, the cook, for leaving the barrel uncovered.

Judge Hollingsworth, of Maryland, was a sayer of good things—of which this, for example:

The Judge was thus addressed by a gentleman named *Hollins:* "I think my name much prettier than yours—Hollings*worth* is so long!" But you know," answered the wit, that

"*Worth* makes the man, and want of it the fellow."

A young fellow, riding down a steep hill, and doubting the foot of it was boggish, called out to a clown that was ditching, and asked him if it was hard at the bottom?—"Aye," answered the countryman, "it is hard enough at the bottom, I'll warrant you." But in half a dozen steps, the horse sunk up to the saddle skirts, which made the young gallant whip, spur, curse and swear, "Why, thou lying rascal!" said he to the clown, "didst thou not tell me it was hard at the bottom?" "Aye," replied the other, "but you are not half way to the bottom yet."

Prevention of Forgery.—An invention has been made by Messrs. James Atwater, and N. & S. S. Jocelin, of New Haven, of a method for preventing impositions on the public by the counterfeiting and altering of bank checks, drafts, bills of exchange, post notes, notes of hand, &c. &c. It has been carefully examined by both scientific and practical gentlemen, and by professor Silliman, in his Journal of Science and Arts, has met approbation. Prof. S. speaks of it in high terms, and recommends it to the Directors of Banks and to merchants and others.

THE LACONIC FEMALE.

Celia her sex's foible shuns;
Her tongue no length of larum runs;
Two phrases answer every part;
One gained, one breaks, her husband's heart;
I will, she said when made a bride,
I won't, through all her life beside.

Record of Births.—The State of Georgia having experienced much inconvenience from the difficulty of obtaining testimony of the ages of persons, in questions of right before their Courts, by which the correct administration of justice has been impeded, the Legislature has passed an act at the late session, to establish an office for recording the births in every county in the State.

It is made the duty of the Clerks of the Courts of Ordinary to register them in a book to be provided for the purpose, for which a fee of 25 cents is to be paid.—Is not such a regulation desirable in this State?

FOREIGN.

REVOLUTION IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The fast sailing schooner Shamrock, Capt. Alexander, arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday last, in 22 days from Tampico, bringing intelligence that a revolt had taken place in the City of Mexico, which was succeeded by a battle between the adherents of Guerrero, and the Government troops under Pedraza, the newly elected President of the Republic of Mexico. The revolt, it appears, had its origin in the dissatisfaction felt by the friends of Guerrero at the election of his opponent, Pedraza, to the Presidency. The Editors of the Baltimore American are indebted to an esteemed commercial friend for the following copy of a letter from the city of Mexico, which details the particulars of this event:

"On the 30th of November, at night, a *grito* for the usual pretext of expulsion of Spaniards was given, and the regiment of artillery, and one or two regiments of militia, revolted. On the 1st of December, an action began in the suburbs, between the revolters and Government troops, and night only put a stop to the firing. On the second day, at day break, the fight was renewed, and after some hot work, the rebels advanced a few squares. All the convent tops were occupied by Government. On the third, the rebels lost three or four guns, and were forced back to their old posts. The loss on both sides was about equal—perhaps one or two hundred killed each day. Both sides fought with desperate valor, the action being carried on with cannon in the streets, and with musketry from the convents and house-tops. On the 4th December, the day was opened by an interchange of messages, and, as nothing could be effected by these means, the fighting was renewed with greater violence. At noon, one convent surrendered, through a forged order, purporting to come from the President, [Pedrazza]; and the bells being immediately rung, a panic was spread through the Government troops. In 3 hours the victors [rebels] were in possession of the Palace and all the convents, and then the canaille of the town, with the victorious soldiers, rushed to the Parian and Portales, and a few other shops, and, in two hours, cleared out a property estimated at from three to five millions, and making no distinction between Spaniard and Mexican. The leaders of the insurgents were Garcia, who died of his wounds; Sorata; the three Tolsas; two Frenchman; and another.

"Guerrero arrived on the 3d day with fresh troops, and gave an impulse to the action which soon decided the contest. On the 4th and 5th, Guerrero, and Zavala, took summary measures to stop the pillage, by shooting and cutting down the thieves, and they have since collected much of the property, except what the officers kept for themselves, which would be the chief part. They profess to return the goods to the owners, but as this is impossible, it will go to the officers and troops. They are acting most wisely, and trying to make up the Administration as nearly as it was before. It consists of the same President and Ministers, except Pedraza; but they cannot get the Congress or Senate to meet, and the whole affair is still in a state of uncertainty. Their energy and activity however, can accomplish much. Pedraza and Filisola, the Commander-in-Chief, have left the city with some hundred horse and many officers, and are collecting forces in Peebla. They expect to be joined by Rincon, Calderon, Cortesan, Parres, and Maizquiz, who can bring into the field, probably, 10,000 veterans; and the new Government has only two regiments of practised or disciplined troops. At first we certainly expected an immediate reaction, which would quash the new party, but they seem to be acting with so much prudence and wisdom, that it begins to look doubtful. No doubt some of the States will resist most resolutely, and the country will be divided for a long time; but the usurpers may keep their post in the City and State of Mexico. The *conducta* is at present safe at Puebla, under Maizquiz, and we believe it will get down safe."

The editors of the *American* are also indebted to the same source for City of Mexico papers to the 10th ult. inclusive. That of the last date announces that tranquility had been restored throughout the City. The editor is loud in his praises of Guerrero, whom he styles "the *immortal* Guerrero," "the hero of the South," &c.

The ship Leonidas, Capt. Bugnon, from Vera Cruz, at New York, furnishes later intelligence. Extracts follow.

"*Vera Cruz, December* 27.

"Our advices from the capital are to the 20th. Every thing remained quiet. Some fears were entertained here, but we believe the tranquility will not be interrupted—that our state, and perhaps we should say every state will join in the new order of things. There are many anticipate that matters will soon be brought to a close."

Another letter of the same date says. "The affairs of this country are in a most deplorable state. Mexico has been pillaged to a very large amount, and the whole country is in a state of rebellion. The Conductor, which left Mexico in November, has been stopped in Puebla. The accounts from there to-day lead every one to believe that Puebla with the Conductor, will share the same fate as Mexico. And in fact, Vera Cruz, which heretofore has been perfectly quiet, is in a state of revolt against the General Government.

Another—December 28.

"Since mine of yesterday, there has been a diversion both of the army and the citizens of Vera Cruz in favour of Guerrero, and it is now believed that things will be quiet for a while, and a revival of business will take place."

Capt. Bugnon, of the Leonidas, states that the day he sailed (28th December) on leaving the harbour he observed large volumes of smoke rising from the city, from which he infers that an attack had been made upon the city. From the tenor, however, of the above letters, the smoke may have arisen from some other cause.

Capt. B. also states that the troops under the partizans of St. Ana and Guerrero, had been encamped within five miles of the city for eight or ten days—they amounted to 800 men, while the soldiers at Vera Cruz were only 500 strong. That Mexico was in possession of St. Ana and Guerrero, and that Alvarado and most of the small towns had declared in their favor.

Prince Hohenlohe has been working another miracle in Ireland, by suddenly restoring a woman, in the last stage of consumption, to perfect health! A correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post, gives a particular account of the operation. The powers of the Prince are truly miraculous, and there are thousands in this country who would like to touch his garments.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Caledonian packet ship from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 5th ult., brings London papers a day or two later than those received by the Columbia. A rumor, apparently of some credibility, was circulating, that overtures had been made to Mr. Huskisson for a return to the Ministry. Another rumor of the death of Don Miguel, was also prevalent; but that seems to have been received in London very circuitously.

Such extracts as possess any interest will be found below.

A London paper of the 3d, says:—"The rumours circulated, through newspapers, concerning the credit of houses in the city, continue to be generally talked of in the mercantile world, and we understand that the attention of the bankers, as a body, has been drawn to the subject, and that they intend to take legal advice as to the possibility of checking rumours which are injurious to their interests, collectively as well as individually.

The Liverpool Mercury of Dec. 5, publishes a note from a correspondent, dated the day previous at half past 7 o'clock as follows:—"Some of the papers persist in stating that a negotiation has been pending for the return of Mr. Huskisson to the cabinet. I can state to you upon authority, which is unquestionable, that indirect, if not direct overtures have been made to that gentleman, at the suggestion of Mr. Peel. This is a fact. What else has been stated of his having refused to go back unless Earl Dudley and Messrs. Grant and Wayne are reinstated, may be true, (and, indeed personal friends of Mr. Huskisson countenance the rumor,) but of this I have heard nothing positive."

The London Morning Chronicle in reference to the rumors of Ministerial Changes, holds the following language:—"The public have been lately amused with accounts of negociations for the introduction of Lords Salisbury, Sidmouth, and Lowther, into the Cabinet. We are assured that changes are in contemplation, but that the Duke of Wellington is negociating in quite a different quarter. Overtures have been made to Mr. Huskisson for his return to office, and we have reason to believe that there are no personal objections operating as a bar to the success of the negociation, and his resumption of his old station, but that he is unwilling to accept of office without having his friend Lord Dudley again Secretary of Foreign Affairs."

The report of the death of Don Miguel has been transmitted us by our Plymouth correspondent. He informs us "that it was brought by a veesel, which arrived at Looe on Sunday, in 5 days from Figueira, with three Portuguese passengers, who state, that shortly before their sailing, a letter, announcing the death of Don Miguel, was received by an English merchant at Figueira." Government have not received any intelligence of such an event—nor have the Portuguese and Brazilian ministers. We can only pledge ourselves for having received the report from our own correspondent. Figueira is a town near the mouth of the Mondega—it is half way between Lisbon and Oporte. If the vessel came from Figueira in five days, she must have left it on the 25th November, and consequently have brought the latest accounts from Lisbon. Those which arrived on Sunday were not later than the 21st—and they stated "that the 23d and 24th of the month were looked for with anxiety, because they were the 14th and 15th days, when a crisis was expected to take place."—*London Courier.*

Since the fall of Varna, the exertions of the Porte have been redoubled; 30,000 additional men have been furnished by the capital, and troops were arriving daily from Asia. Another division of Russian prisoners had arrived, and also 30 wagons loaded with standards, arms, uniforms, &c. taken in the latter actions before Varna, which were favorable to the Turks. Several ships had also arrived from the Black Sea with provisions, &c. corn excepted.

Health of the King.—The London Times says that the King is in a very precarious state of health. The Morning Journal says—"The King's health is better, but accounts state that the remedies had recourse to have so reduced him, that he has diminished in weight a full fourth, and that although no immediate danger is apprehended, the state of his health is not what could be wished. The weakness of his legs is not so great *as it was;* and the mechanical means of support, invented for the use of his Majesty, is said to be successfully applied."

The same paper of Nov. 11th says—"The hopes which we were led to indulge of his Majesty being enabled to visit town, in order to hold a Council and receive the Recorder's report, are for the present disappointed. This we state with deep regret, both as concerns the health of his Majesty, and the fate of the long list of unfortunate persons who struggle with the mental anxiety of life or death in Newgate. His Majesty, it is said, had a fresh attack of *cold* on Saturday and Sunday, which prevented him from leaving his apartment. The truth is—and the truth ought not to be concealed any longer—it is absolutely necessary that bulletins of his Majesty's health should be published. We further regret to add that His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence is in a very desponding and perilous state.—He is subject to spasmodic attacks, which are increasing in their severity and the danger that accompanies them.

From a London paper.

Scotland.—The letters from Glasgow speak of a great Commercial convulsion in that city. Yesterday's letters announced *four* failures—to-day *six* more are mentioned, some of them of the first consideration. The calamity is stated to have arisen from the overtrading to India. Fears are expressed by the timid that the panic is not likely soon to be ended, and that as far Glasgow is concerned, the effects will be equal to those of the panic of 1815.

London Corn Exchange, Dec. 3, 1828.

Since Monday the arrivals of all descriptions of grain, except foreign Wheat, are only moderate. The demand for Wheat has somewhat subsided, but we observed several large purchasers from the country, looking after fine old red samples, and such fully supported their prices. The transactions on Monday were to a very considerable extent, principally for Yorkshire accounts, and on speculation. Should the present cold weather continue, we look for a further advance in this article, as the accounts from the country of the sort supplies at this early period of the season, leads to suppose that a great proportion of its future wants must be met by purchases in this market. All descriptions of Spring Corn are very dull, but nolower in price.

Extract from a letter dated, Liverpool, Dec. 3.

"The Cotton Markt is still dull, which is in general the case at the ose of the year, when money becomes scarce. The sales last week were 8340 bags, and prices have declined 1-8d. Bonded wheat and flour are still admitted at the nominal duty, and are likely to continue so for some weeks, as the average of the six weks ending the 21st ult. was 75*s.* 3d. Duty on Indian corn 3*s.* 4d.

Imported from the U. S. in 1827, 630925 bales.
" " " 1828, 416793 do.

being a decrease from the U. S. of 219182 bales—Total import from all parts into the kingdom—1827, 846,025 bales; 1828,690,777 do.; being a decrease from all parts, of 155248 bales into the kingdom to November 30. Uplnd. 5 7-8 to 7 3-8d. Alabama, 6 7-8 to 7¼d. Orleas, 6½ to 8¼d."

Selections from late foreign papers.

An advertisement appeared in one of the Edinburgh paper of last week, stating that a lady of agreeable person, and with a yearly income of 100*l.*, who was inclined to marry, would have an opportunity of seeing a gentleman willing to treat for a wife of this description on a particular seat on the Calton Hill, during the forenoons of this week. The advertiser, faithful to his promise, accordingly took his seat near the Observatory, on Monday afternoon, dressed as he had announced, in black, and reading a newspaper; and made the same exhibition of himself on Tuesday and yesterday, from the hours of twelve to one o'clock. He maintained the most imperturbable gravity, and seemed quite unconscious of the presence of hundreds of spectators, whom curiosity has daily led to the spot. He has hitherto had but few ladies among his visitors. One or two who ventured to look at him at a respectful distance were loudly cheered by the crowd. The exhibitant is a well-dressed man, apparently between 40 and 50 years of age. He is said to be a foreigner.—*Scotsman.*

Louis Bonaparte vs Sir Walter Scott.—From the Boston Bulletin we learn that Louis Bonaparte has just issued a work at Paris, entitled "Reponse a Sir Walter Scott sur son Historie de Napoleon," which excites much attention. The ex-king treats the noble knight with much severity, and speaks of him thus—"I imagined that so distinguished a man as the author, [Sir Walter] fatigued with the vain renown of a romance writer, sought to attain that of a true historian; but to my great astonishment, I perceived, on reading his book, that, after having turned into romance some part of the history of his country, he was desirous of converting into history, the romances and libels which have been fabricated for the last thirty years against France and Napoleon."

Liverpool, (Eng.) Dec. 1.

Sierra Leone—Death of Gov. Lumley—Another victim, another Governor, and several of his suite, have perished in that infamous swamp of pestilence and iniquity. We have before us a letter dated Sierra Leone, the 19th August. Lieutenant Governor Lumley is dead, so is Ensign Gordon of his staff, and the Governor's white serjeant is not expected to recover. The Governor and his whole staff were struck down by the pestilence at one fell swoop. Brigade Major Frazier and Lieutenant McLean have recovered. A relation of the late Granville Sharpe's had come out as Paymaster; horror struck at what he saw, and trembling for his life, he, in two days after landing, insisted on being sent back to England. Dr. Clark, and Dr. Foulis are both laid up. The mortality, even amongst the black inhabitants, says the letter, is "frightful." The burial grounds are, evening and morning, filled with victims. Need we add more? We have not revealed all the horrors, but amidst death we cannot dwell upon iniquity.

Law Documents.—A single set of documents, comprising only a part of a law case, in England, relating to the Cornwall mines *weighed fifteen hundred weight.* Mr. Brougham said that all the rest would not be needed; probably thinking that arguments sufficiently *weighty* could be drawn from this set alone.

A splendid Banker.—It was in the reign of Edward VI. and his father, that the very celebrated firm of the Foulcare, or Fuggers, (as called in the King's Journal,) was established at Antwerp; a firm to which the sovereigns of Europe in general were driven to have recourse for assistance in the way of loans. From this firm, the Emperor Charles V. in particular, had borrowed a very large sum, in order to carry on his famous expedition against Tunis. The Emperor afterwards, in the year 1534, had occasion to visit Antwerp, and was invited by Fugger to a grand entertainment at his house; on which occasion, the proud but liberal Banker caused a fire to be made in his hall entirely of cinnamon, and when lighted, threw into it, before the face of the Emperor, all the imperial bonds. Eleven years after this, the very same merchant gave to Henry VIII. of England, an acquittance for the sum of £152,180 Flemish, which the King had borrowed of him.

Memoirs of Lord Burghley.

Manufactories in Massachusetts.—There are 235 incorporated manufactories in this State A large proportion of them manufacture cotton, wool and iron; besides these there are incorporated companies for the manufacture of glass, hats, leather, wire, files, lead, duck, pins, soap-stone, cordage, salt, calico, brass, copper lace, umbrellas, linen, hose, ale and beer, type, cotton gins, cards, glass bottles, paper, lead pipe, &c. The oldest incorporation is in 1794, of a woollen manufactory in Newburyport.

Taunton Reporter.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Ireland, to a friend in New York.

My Dear Sir,—I have just seen your letter to B. B., by which I learn your opinion upon the policy of the American tariff; but as you cannot have the experience of an old importer of cotton, a spinner, weaver, dyer, printer, and finisher of the article, I beg to furnish you with some arguments that I think will tend to improve your stock of information upon the subject, and silence those anti-tariffites, who would glory in your being dependent upon Europe for more than wherewithal to cover your nakedness. You say that it is stated, that England will lay a tax upon your cotton. This, be assured, she dare not do; and having practical experience in the article, it tells me that her best interests prohibit her from so doing, and by and by I shall show you that if she ever did, the United States would be benefitted by it.

Your cotton, for its quality, is cheaper and better than that of any other part of the globe. I mean it can be delivered in Europe at a lower rate, for the same quality, than it can be supplied from any other quarter. It is said, that when Greece shall be free, we may get supplies from that country; but that is treating the subject with ridicule. As well might they say, that when Ireland is free she will grow oak for the navies of the world. England in her present condition, to be cut off from a full supply of cheap cotton for her manufactures, for six months, would be in a state of anarchy; for already, with the high price of bread, occasioned by unwise corn laws, it is difficult for her people to exist. What then would be the situation of her people, if she were to lay a duty upon *that* raw material which enables them to pay a tax to the landlords upon the very bread they eat? France, the Netherlands and many parts of Germany already rival her in the manufacture of cotton; and is it to be supposed she could for a moment longer contend with those nations, if she were to manufacture from taxed cotton, while they should import it duty free? Do you not see, now, that the before mentioned countries would not only rival *Old England*, but actually undersell her in every foreign market she now possesses? Therefore, the idea of taxing American cotton in England is ridiculous, unless you can get *all* the Powers in Europe to agree with her to lay on a similar impost in their states.

Let England tax your cottons and no longer will the Liverpool and Manchester newspapers boast, as they now do, of the large shipments of cotton twist and yarns that have been made weekly to the continent. That continent having the raw material duty free, would spin for itself and take no further supplies from us. The great cotton market would then be removed from Liverpool and London, to Havre, Antwerp, Flushing, Amsterdam, Hamburgh, &c. to the ruin of England.

Another and a very important subject arises out of this, namely: what effect this tax upon American cotton would have upon the finances of England, under the load of debt and paper money with which she is now encumbered? Here is the rub. At present, and for years back, the state of the exchanges with the continent, has excited the most anxious uneasiness. If we were to be cut off from the shipment of cotton goods to that quarter, the exchanges would be instantly against us; the gold would then be exported as remittances, instead of bills; the bank would then take the alarm; discounting must cease; prices of every thing fall as money became scarce; The revenue would be lessened in the same proportion; the public creditor would be left unpaid; and the government being once declared insolvent, our whole funding, taxing, and fighting systems, would fall to the ground. At present, it is by the greatest management that the bank can regulate its issues, so as to keep up prices in England, and not permit the exchanges of the continent to be such as to make it worth the while of the Jews to send the gold out of the country. See, then, what a ticklish business it would be to tax American cotton,—thereby to lose the trade of the continent,—and when we are calling aloud for bread, to be obliged to pay for that bread in GOLD instead of giving calicoes and cotton twist for it!

Fishermen's Sham-fight.—The Gloucester Telegraph, at the close of an article on the abuses of the Militia system, has the following anecdote;—About 12 years since, a large body of our Fishermen were warned to appear according to order, and after going through the rigmarole nonsense usual on such occasions, the regiment was ordered to prepare for a *sham-fight.* The late Capt. Haskell commanded the Sandy Bay militia, composed entirely of Fishermen, who had hardly got their sea legs off, and certainly not their military ones on, when the order for attack was given. Capt. H. addressed his men, in their own language, viz:—"Off mittens, boys, and after them." And tigers like, on they rushed with fixed bayonets, to the horror and dismay of their opponents, who, to save their bacon, took to their heels, with half a regiment of Fishermen in full chase, determined, as was supposed, to do execution, and cover themselves with immortal glory! But the fates interfered, and they were stopped from their *bloody* designs. Not a heart was wounded, except by fear, nor a bone broken, to the credit of the gallant officers, who were the first to run.

Josiah Quincy, late Mayor of Boston, has been elected, by the Corporation of Harvard College, President of that Institution. This nomination requires confirmation by the Overseers of the Institution, who are to meet on the 29th instant to act upon it.

Boston paper.

Richmond Fair.—The Ladies of the City of Richmond have lately got up a splendid Fair for the benefit of the Female Benevolent Association of that place, consisting chiefly of Fancy Articles of their own making, for which they received Three Thousand two Hundred Dollars. It is said to have been unequalled by any similar exhibition in any City of its size in the Union. The Ladies were greatly aided by the beneficence of the Members of the General Assembly at present in session there.

In the notice of a work now publishing in Paris, termed the *Isography*, which means, we suppose from the derivation, a collection of *fac similes*—and which, in referring to distinguished men of various countries, gives some little sketch or trait of character of each—we find the following sentiments ascribed to *Kleber*, the young and gallant companion of Bonaparte, who fell in Egypt. It is part of a dialogue:

D. C. addressing Kleber—"General, what modern reputation would you most covet—if in the matter of reputation there was any thing left for you to covet?" *Kleber.* Without noticing the compliment, I answer at once, that of Washington. D. C. Indeed—this I did not expect. Kleber, very possibly. D. C. and will you add no explanation? Kleber, yes; it is, that Washington both commenced and completed his glorious enterprise, that he had calculated its success by means fitted to produce it; and that when obtained, he was not intoxicated by it. Finally, because his enterprise was noble, not less in a political, than in a philosophical point of view; for it had for its object not conquest, not pillage and devastation, but the independence of his country."

It is a fortunate circumstance, (adds the editor) for a great man to die at the right moment. The companion of the young Bonaparte, of the future Emperor of the French, of so many Dukes, Princes, and Peers, died a soldier of the republic, in all the purity of his noble sentiments.

PETER FRANCISCO, who has lately applied to Congress for a pension for Revolutionary services, was supposed, when in the prime of manhood, to be the strongest man in the U. States. We do not know whether, like *Maximus*, he could break a horse's jaw-bone with a stroke, or his thigh with a kick; but we have heard the following story told in illustration of his strength:

The fame of Francisco's great strength spread far and wide through Virginia. Every man who thought he could "*whip his weight in wild cats,*" burned with the desire of reaping renown by an encounter with Francisco. Among others, a Bully from near the mountains, next to the land of *half horse and half alligator* men, determined on comparing his prowess with that of the reputed strongest man in the State. He deliberately commenced his journey with the intent of whipping Francisco or being whipped himself. He arrives in the neighborhood of his intended antagonist, and meeting a man in a lane with a *stake and rider* fence on each side, he inquired if he knew Peter Francisco, and where he lived. The man answered that he was himself Peter Francisco. The business was made known, and Francisco, who was a very peaceable gentleman, remonstrated against such a foolish contest between two men, who had never injured each other. But in vain, the man would not be put off, and dismounting and tying his horse to the fence told Francisco that he must either fight or run. Francisco, very coolly dismounting, replied that he had never been in the habit of *running*—if he must fight, he could not help it. They met—Francisco seized his antagonist like he had been a child, and threw him entirely over the fence—when he had got up he very good-naturedly asked him to be so good as to toss him over his horse also—he wished to be travelling.

Georgia Courier.

Lying.—We believe that the slight regard in which strict truth is held among mankind is principally owing to the lies which are told to children by their parents during the first years of their lives.—Then is the time that permanent impressions may be as well made as at any later period. It is then, probably, that what is called the natural propensity of a child is unfolded. Many persons who have a great abhorrence of lying, and whip their children if they detect them in it, yet make no scruple of telling and acting to them the most atrocious falsehoods. There are few parents who do not do this in a greater or less degree, though doubtless without dreaming they are guilty of criminal deception. With many, the whole business of managing their children is a piece of mere artifice and trick. They are cheated in their amusements, cheated in their food, cheated in their dress. Lies are told them to induce them to do any thing that is disagreeable. If a child is to take physic, the mother tells him she has something good for him to drink; if reluctant, she says she will send for the doctor to cut off his ears or pull his teeth, or that she will go away and leave him, and a thousand things of the same kind, each of which may deceive once and answer the purpose, but will invariably fail afterwards. Parents are too apt to endeavor to pacify their children by making promises which they never intend to perform. If they wish, for instance, to take away some eatable which they fear will be injurious, they reconcile them by the promise of a ride or walk, or something else which will please them, but without any intentions of gratifying them. This is lying downright lying. People think nothing of breaking their promises to children, if the performance be not perfectly convenient. But they are the last persons to whom promises should be broken, because they cannot comprehend the reason, if there be one, why they are broken. Such promises should be scrupulously redeemed, though at a great inconvenience, and even when inadvertently made. For the child's moral habit is of infinitely more consequence than any such inconvenience can be to the parent.—*Literary Gazette.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 29, 1829.

Fresh Shad.—For the first time this season, (and it is remarkably early,) fresh Shad were sold in this market on Tuesday last. They brought 31 cents each.

The Theatre continues to attract respectable and fashionable audiences. Mrs. Hatch had a benefit last evening, and Mr. Shadgett takes his to-morrow. We hope it will be as good a one as the excellence of the pieces to be performed, and the superior acting of Mr. Shadgett, either in comedy or tragedy, merit.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following communication:

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Theatre.—The Lady of the Lake was played last evening to a tolerable audience. Mr. Shadgett, as Roderick Dhu, performed admirably. The arrangement of the Scenery on a Stage of so small an extent, was well adapted to showing off the piece. We hope it will be repeated, when its attractive nature, and the exertions of the Company to please, will draw a crowded house, and more liberal patronage. E. O.

Congress.—Upwards of a hundred petitions have been presented during this session against the transportation of the mail on Sunday. In the Senate, the Committee on the subject have reported that it is inexpedient to legislate upon the subject, and requested to be discharged from its further consideration, to which the Senate agreed. There seems to be few or none in either House of Congress in favor of the prayer of these petitioners.

A bill in relation to the Cumberland Road, involving the long disputed question of the power of the General Government to appropriate money for Internal Improvements, is under discussion in the House.

The Committee of Retrenchment have reported several bills to the House, one in relation to the printing of the laws in pamphlet form (which, by the by, is not done by the Printers to Congress); one relative to the forage of officers of the army, and one, which has occasioned some debate, proposing to discontinue the practice of furnishing stationary to the members, but substituting an allowance of whatever sum each member may pay for stationary during the session not exceeding $10.

The following is copied from the Petersburg Intelligencer of the 3d inst.

Road to the Roanoke.—A meeting of the citizens of this town was held on Tuesday last for the purpose of devising means for the commencement of a turnpike road from Petersburg to the Roanoke river. Resolutions were entered into, requesting our Delegate to use his endeavors to obtain from the General Assembly, at its present session, an amendment of the "Act incorporating a Company to establish a turnpike from the town of Petersburg to the North Carolina line," so that the width of the said road need not be more than thirty feet, and empowering the corporation of the town to subscribe to the stock.

From the interest manifested in the subject at the meeting, we have no doubt but that, should the General Assembly grant the required amendment to the law, that the contemplated road, so highly beneficial to the whole country between this place and the Roanoke, will be speedily commenced, and finally completed. From an estimate which has been made, it is supposed that the sum of ninety thousand dollars will defray all the expenses of its execution. We trust, then, that the citizens, both of town and country, who are so equally interested in this improvement, the want of which is so severely felt by the farmer, will not cease in their efforts, until their object shall be accomplished.—*Intelligencer.*

Thus, while North Carolina looks on with folded arms, are Virginia and South Carolina making Turnpike and Rail Roads to entice her trade to their ports, that they may realize the profits of it. Let their plans be accomplished, as there is little room to doubt they will be, and the wholesale merchants of North Carolina may shut up shop. The trade of all the counties North, West, and South of Chatham, will most assuredly seek these good roads, to markets in Virginia and South Carolina, unless——but we need not say *unless* our own State do something for the improvement of the roads to her home markets. Every hope of this kind seems destined to be miserably disappointed. Even the experiment of a Rail Road from this town to the River, (if a Rail Road can be called an experiment,) was refused by the late Legislature, though its cost would not exceed three or four thousand dollars, and a much larger amount is paid each year for drayage between the two points.

The late Duel.—The Augusta Courier says that measures are in preparation to bring to justice the persons engaged in the duel by which Col. Nixon lost his life. And the Savannah paper states that the Anti-Duelling Society of that place have also taken up the matter, and have called upon the Governor to demand the offenders from the Governor of South Carolina. This is right. A few examples of ignominious punishment would soon put a stop to such horrid scenes at that above mentioned.

New Paper.—We received this morning, the first number of a new paper printed at Halifax, in this State, called the Halifax Minerva, by John Campbell, formerly publisher of the Milton Gazette. It is a neat medium sheet. The following extract is much to the credit of the farmers of that section of the State:

A Farmer residing eight or ten miles from this place, lately killed three hogs, said to be 18 months old, which weighed as follows:

The first weighed	500 lbs.
The second	348
And the third	304
Total,	1152

A hog raised in this town, by one of the citizens, when killed, weighed 525 lbs.

Minerva.

It gives us pleasure to learn that the Revenue of the United States, for the last quarter of the past year, has exceeded, by half a million of dollars, the amount at which it was estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual Report.—*Nat. Int.*

Improved Railway.—The model Railway Car has been submitted to the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, by the inventor, Mr. *Ross Winans*, of N. Jersey, and Mr. *J. L. Sullivan*, civil engineer. This Car is very simple in its construction, and seems so admirably to answer its intended purpose, as to leave nothing to be desired on the score of facility of transportation. Such, at all events, appeared to be the opinion entertained by a number of gentlemen who have witnessed its exhibition. The model is capable of carrying 400 pounds weight. The effect of its operation, under the disadvantage of an imperfect Railway, was five and a half times greater than is usual on the Rail Roads in England. A half pound weight led over a pulley, drew 460 pounds inclusive of the carriage, which weighed 100 pounds. In England it is considered that one pound is the power requisite for drawing a load of 200 pounds. In the present instance, one pound to 1144 was the ratio of the power to the load; and it is expected that on a large scale a still greater advantage will be gained.—With this car a horse will be able to draw upwards of 40 tons, instead of 8½ tons by the ordinary mode. The car has also other properties which we understand have a tendency to lessen the expense of the unavoidable curves of a Rail Road.—*Balt. Amer.*

The Western Times, printed in Indiana, furnishes the following melancholy intelligence:

"*Obituary.*—Within the last two or three weeks, seventeen of our exchange papers have bid the fraternity a parting farewell. Among the number are the Franklin Repository, Wabash Telegraph, Cresset (New Albany,) and Advocate (Charlestown) printed in this State. The fatal disease appears to have been generally a *want of subscribers*, and a *want of punctuality* in those who did subscribe."

Newspapers.—If the intellectual superiority of a country is indicated by the number of its public Journals, the United States of America is the most intellectual country in the world. For a population of eleven millions and a half, it provides 850 Journals, being in the proportion of one journal to every 13,000 individuals. England with a population of twenty three millions, has only 483 journals, making the proportion, as one to 48,500. But there are many gradations of the scale betweeen both. Saxony has 54 journals, and her population is only one million and a half, being in the proportion of one to 26,000. Denmark with a population of two millions and a half, publishes 80 journals, being one to 31,000. The Netherlands containing six millions, has 150 journals, being one to 41,000. Prussia, whose population is twelve millions and a half, has 328 journals, or a proportion of one to 26,000; and the German confederation, a population of thirteen millions, issues 305 journals, being as one to 44,500. As we descend, we find Sweden, France, Switzerland, British America, Hanover, Bavaria, Portugal, Tuscany, Austria, the States of the Pope, the Brazils, Russia, Spain and Africa all gradually to a still decreased population; until we come to Asia, which terminates the point of the publishing declivity.—In Asia—where there is a population of 390 millions, we find the literary periodicals amount to the number of 27, being the proportion of one journal to every 14,444,000 persons.

The following just and beautiful tribute to the value and importance of the *art of printing*, is from Irving's Life of Columbus.

"The recent invention of the art of printing, enabled men to communicate rapidly and extensively their ideas and discoveries. It drew forth learning from libraries and convents, and brought it familiarly to the reading desk of the student. Tracts of information, which before had existed only in costly manuscripts, carefully treasured up, and kept out of the reach of the indigent scholar, and obscure artist, were now in every hand. There was thenceforth to be no retrogression in knowledge, nor any pause in its career. Every step in advance was immediately, and simultaneously, and widely promulgated, recorded in a thousand forms, and fixed forever. There could never again be a dark age. Nations might shut their eyes to the light, and sit in wilful darkness, but they could not trample it out. It would still shine on; dispensed to happier parts of the world, by the diffusive powers of the *press*."

Fire at Mobile.—By the arrival yesterday of the brig Reindeer, in 12 days from Mobile, we learn that a fire broke out at that place on the evening of the 5th of January, in Dauphin street, and before it was got under, burnt down seven stores, among which were a jeweller's shop, a grocery store, and a hatter's store. Considerable property was destroyed.

N. Y. Courier.

Fortune.—To describe her ladyship blind, is an error, that in this enlightened age ought to be corrected. No first rate beauty ever had finer eyes, or saw more clearly.—They who have no other trade but seeking their fortune, need never hope to find her; coquet like, she flies from her close pursuers, and at last fixes on the plodding mechanic, who stays at home, and minds his business. I am amazed how men call her blind, when by the company she keeps she seems so very discerning. Wherever you see a gaming table, be very sure fortune is not there. Wherever you see a house with the doors open, be very sure fortune is not there; when you see a man whose pocket hole is laced with gold, be satisfied fortune is not there; wherever you see a beautiful woman, good natured and obliging, be convinced fortune is never there. In short, she is ever seen accompanying industry, and as often trunding a wheel barrow, as lolling in a coach and four.

Senate of the United States.—*John Holmes*, of Maine, has been chosen, upon the second balloting, Senator from that State, to supply the place of Mr. *Parris*, resigned.

Nathaniel Silsbee, of Massachusetts, whose term expires on the 4th March next, has been re-elected for six years from that time.

Peleg Sprague of Maine, has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of MAINE, for six years from the third day of March next, to succeed Gen. Chandler, whose term of service will then expire. Mr. S. is at present a member of the House of Representatives.

Charles E. Dudley was, on the 15th inst. elected Senator of the United States from the State of New York, to succeed Mr. Van Buren for the remainder of the term, for which he was originally chosen.

Georgia Bank.—A singular election has lately taken place of a President of this institution. By the act of the late session creating the Bank, the Governor was directed to appoint three Directors, who were to choose from their own body a President. The salary of the Directors was fixed at $1000 each, and of the President at $2000. The Governor appointed Jas. Camak, Esq., Col. Seaborn Jones, and Dr. Thomas Boykin. These Directors proceeded to ballot for a President, but as *each Director voted for himself*, there was no choice effected after several days' balloting, when they agreed to '*draw straws!*' and the lot fell upon Mr. Camak.

The Bank will shortly go into operation.

The Judges of the Superior Courts have made the following allotment of the Circuits among themselves for the year 1829. viz.

	Spring.	*Autumn.*
Edenton,	Judge Donnell,	Judge Daniel,
Newbern,	Norwood,	Donnell,
Raleigh,	Strange,	Mangum,
Wilmington,	Daniel,	Strange,
Hillsborough,	Martin,	Norwood,
Morgan,	Mangum,	Martin.

Raleigh Star.

Judge Johnston.—We are concerned to learn, that this gentleman is prevented from attending his duty on the Bench of the Supreme Court, by a serious injury received from the overturning of the Stage near Greensborough, in this State.

Silk Worms.—We observe, by an advertisement which appears in the *Weekly Gleaner* (a neat little paper lately established there) that Silk Worm Eggs can be obtained at Salem, in this State, at *Eighty Cents* a thousand. By application at the Printing Office, before warm weather, they will be forwarded to order inclosed in a letter.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Annual Report of the Adjutant General of the State reports the aggregate of Infantry and Grenadiers to be 58,178; of Cavalry 454; of Artillery 191—Muskets 5,062, Rifles, 450; Swords 2,306. He complains of the Militia System, and says that our Militia, instead of improving have been growing worse for the last 30 years. Happy the State that can permit to its citizens such an ignorance and disregard of military duties! Yet we by no means desire or approve a wilful ignorance and disregard of those duties. We suffered much, during the late war, from such unmilitary habits.—*Raleigh Register.*

The following letter was received from General Jackson, in reply to the invitation of the members of the legislature of Pennsylvania, to visit Harrisburg on his way to the seat of the national government.

Near Nashville, Dec. 30, 1828.

Gentlemen.—It having pleased the Author of all mercies, by a late dispensation of his providence, to remove from this world the stay and solace of my life, feelings, of which I need not attempt the description, compel me to decline the invitation with which the members of the Pennsylvania legislature, friendly to my election, have honored me. I am not, however, even in this hour of affliction, insensible to your kindness, and I cannot but feel obliged to you, gentlemen, for the polite and favourable terms in which you have communicated it to me in your letter of the 8th. inst. The obligations I owe to the people and the legislature of Pennsylvania, for repeated evidences of genuine partiality and support, impress me with a sense of gratitude and deference for that great and patriotic state, which, in every vicissitude of life, I shall cherish; and which, under less mournful circumstances, I should be proud to manifest, by attending at her capital, and paying my respects in person to her citizens.

Have the goodness, gentlemen, to convey to your associates, and to accept for yourselves, the respectful assurances of my sincere esteem.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. Daniel Sturgeon,
Speaker of the Senate.

Information has reached this City, that the President Elect, Gen. Jackson, will set out from his residence, for Washington City, about the 20th inst. Should the Ohio River be open, and navigable by steamboats, he will pass through Louisville, and ascend the river to Wheeling, or Pittsburgh; otherwise he will travel through Virginia, to Washington. If the weather should continue cold, he will necessarily be constrained to take the last mentioned route.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Disgraceful.—The Hartford Times states that an effigy of General Jackson was burned between the hours of 9 and 10, before the State House, in that city, on the evening of the 8th instant.

The Albany Daily Advertiser states that, on the evening of the Eighth of January, the effigy of General Jackson was burnt publicly at that place. The Advertiser adds: "The contempt and abhorrence of all men pretending to decency will rest on the perpetrators of this act." To which we add, "and of any and all such like;" and in the sentiment of the Advertiser, with or without our amendment, we cordially concur.—*Nat. Int.*

It is mentioned in a Georgia paper, to the credit of the morals and habits of the female part of the population of the State of Georgia, that there have been but two females imprisoned in the penitentiary at Milledgeville, since that system went into operation in that state, eleven years ago. One of these unfortunates, as was afterwards proven, had been convicted through the perjury of a witness; and the other was but the accomplice of her husband in forging that kind of small paper currency called *change bills*, and which used to inundate the whole country during the suspension of specie payments.

The expected *Steam Boat*, to run between this place and Beaufort, arrived here on Wednesday last, and departed the next day, on her first trip to Beaufort, through the Clubfoot and Harlows Creek Canal. This boat is about 60 feet long, and sixteen feet wide, and draws when loaded less than *two feet* of water. She is built of *sheet iron*. Could not a steam boat of this sort be advantageously employed on Neuse River?

Newbern Spectator.

The right of Congress to make *internal improvements*, is very briefly discussed by the Duke of *Saxe-Weimar* in his 'Travels,' which we quote without meaning to insist, to the full, on the sweeping conclusion of the Duke:

"Reasonable men," says he, "conceive that the government must have the power to execute such works; the short-sighted dispute this right."

Newbern Spectator.

The Supreme Court.—Associate Judge Duval having now reached the City, and a quorum being, therefore, present, the Court will proceed to business to day. It is feared that the loss of a week's time of the Court will have the effect to postpone for a year or two, the hearing of some of the causes now on the docket. Had the Court proceeded directly to business, it would have despatched, during this term, so much of the business before it, as to be enabled to look forward with confidence to a complete clearance of the docket at the next term.

Nat. Int.

Woman.—The modest virgin, the prudent wife, or the careful matron, are much more serviceable in life, than petticoated philosophers, blustering heroines, or virago queens. She who makes her husband, and her children happy, who reclaims the one from vice, and trains up the other to virtue, is a much greater character, than ladies described in romance, whose whole occupation is to murder mankind with shafts from their quiver, or their eyes. Women are not formed for great cares themselves, but to soften ours. Their tenderness is the proper reward for the dangers we undergo for their preservation; and the ease and cheerfulness of their conversation, our desirable retreat from the fatigues of intense application. They are confined within the narrow limits of domestic assiduity, and when they stray beyond them, they move out of their proper sphere, and consequently without grace.

The Flour Market.—The Baltimore American of Wednesday has the following remarks on the effect produced on their Flour Market by the last European advices:—

The market was quite inanimate yesterday, and we could not hear of any transactions. Holders of Howard street are generally willing to take $8,50 per barrel, which may be considered the prevailing asking price from stores. The wagon price yesterday was $8,25, although in a few instances it is said a fraction more was paid. The asking price for City Mills was $8,50.

P. S. We learn that a sale of 200 barrels Howard street Flour was made yesterday at $8,37½, cash; and a smaller parcel of like description at the smaller rate.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, at Rockingham, Richmond county, by the Rev. Martin D. Crawford, Mr. JAMES LEAKE, to Miss JANE W. CRAWFORD, daughter of Thomas Crawford, Esq., all of Rockingham.

[In returning our acknowledgments to this couple for the nice "printer's fee" which accompanied the above notice, we offer our best wishes, that matrimony may be to them as happy a compound of substantials and sweets, as the excellent cake with which they honored us.]

In Robeson county, on the 15th inst. by Warren Alford, Esq. Mr. SAMUEL ROWAN, of South Carolina, to Miss JANE ALFORD.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 24th, John Waddill Jr's Boat Post Boy, with 2000 bushels Salt, Sugar and Coffee, to T. J. Curtis, Whitehead & Fuller, John Huske, McKinnon & McMaster, K. T. Morgan and Owner.

Also, on Monday, Steam Boat Henrietta, Captain Rush, with boats Brown Maid and Spider in tow, (to Willkings & Co. Agents,) with passengers and a full cargo of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. to John M. Dobbin, John Huske, McNeill & Kirkland, C. & P. Mallett, Willkings & Co. & others.

Also, P. I. Tillinghast's boat Eliza, with a full load of Liverpool Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Iron and Dry Goods, to R. F. Yarbrough, Whitehead & Fuller, S. W. Tillinghast, John Waddill, and Owner.

Also, on the 23d, McNeill & Kirkland's Boat Commodore Perry, with Salt and Sugar for different persons.

Also, on the 21st, McNeill & Kirkland's Boat Only Son, with a cargo of Sugar.

Also, on the 23d, I. Blake, Jr's Boat John Parker, with Lime for Whitehead & Fuller, Iron for I. Blake & Son, and Salt, Lime and Iron to Owner.

DEPARTED, on the 28th, I. Blake, Jr's Boat John Parker, with Cotton, Flour and Seed for James H. Hooper, Horton, Hutton & Co., T. J. Curtis, I. Blake & Son, and Owner.

Also, on the 28th, Hall & Johnson's Boat Henry Clay, with 12 hhds. Tobacco and 172 bbls. Flour for Whitehead & Fuller, 203 bbls. Flour 14 hhds. Tobacco and 92 bags containing 325 bushels of Wheat for owners.

Also, Steam Boat Company's Boat James, with Flaxseed, Flour, Wheat and Cotton.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Jan. 21, Brigs Athalia from New York, North Carolina from do., Lion from St. Thomas, Albert from St Barts, Angela from Martinique, French ship Thetis from Martinique. Schooners Ann Smith from New York, Sally from Boston, Milo from Charleston, Pandeatarzas from Curracoa, New Sally from Boston.

CLEARED, Brigs Pocahontas for Cuba, Flamingo for Porto Rico, Pleiades for Liverpool, Fisher for Liverpool, Maine for Martinique, Mary for do., Franklin for Guadaloupe, Asaph for Boston, Damon for N. York. Schooners Argo for Hayti, Paragon for Providence, Columbia for do., Mary Ann for N. York.

DIED,

At his residence in Wentworth, on the 7th inst. Capt. ROBERT MENZIES, formerly of Leaksville, about 52 years of age, universally respected for his correct deportment in life.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	*Quan'ity rated.*	*From. D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	3	6
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	- gallon	1 50	1 75
Apple	- do	40	45
Peach	- do	50	60
Bacon	- lb	6	8
Beeswax	- do	20	22
Butter	- do	15	20
Bagging	- yard	20	24
Coffee, Prime Green	- lb	16	16½
2d & 3d qual.	- do	14	15
Candles, Mould	- do	14	
Cotton	- 100lbs	8	8 50
Corn	- bushel	35	40
Copperas	- 100lbs	4 50	5
Flax	- do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	- bushel		90
Flour, Superfine	- barrel	5 75	7
Fine	- do		5 75
Fish, Herrings (none)	- do		
Mackerel	- do	6	7
Mullet	- do	4 50	5
Feathers	- lb	25	28
Gin, Holland	- gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	- do		50
Ginger	- lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	- 50 feet	3 75	4
10 by 12	- do	6	6 25
Iron	- 100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal	- lb	2 50	3
Flotant	- do	2 75	3
Lime	- cask	2 50	3
Lard	- lb	7	7½
Leather, Skirting	- do	30	35
Sole	- do	25	28
Bridle	- side	3	4
Lead, Bar	- lb	8 50	9
Logwood	- 100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	- gallon	37½	40
Nails, Cut, assorted	- lb		9
Wrought	- do	18	20
Shingles	- 1000	1 50	2
Oats,	- bushel	22	25
Oil, Currier's	- barrel	18	20
Linseed	- gallon	75	80
Pork	- barrel		10
Pepper	- lb	20	22
Plaster, Paris	- ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's	- Keg	7 50	8
Others	- do	7 25	7 75
Paints, White Lead	- do	3 50	4 25
Spanish Brown	- do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	- do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	- gallon	1 25	1 50
Wind. Island	- do	70	80
New England	- do	45	50
Rice	- 100 lb	3 50	4
Rags	- lb	2	6
Shot	- Bag	2 50	2 75
Sugar, Mus. Prime	- 100 lb	11	12
Common	- do	10 25	11
Loaf	- lb	20	25
Salt, Liverpool	- bushel		1
Turks Island, } St. Ubes, &c. }	- do	80	90
Salts, Epsom	- lb	10	15
Glauber	- do	5	
Steel, American	- do	8	9
E. Blistered	- do	16	19
German	- do	17	18
Salt-petre	- do	12	18
Tallow	- do	8	
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	- do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	- do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	- 100 lb	2 50	3
Manufactured	- do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	- box		16
Wheat	- bushel	1 30	1 36
Whiskey	- gallon	25	30
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	- do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	- do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	- do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	- do	70	80

U. S. Bank Notes 1½ to 2 per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Theatre.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Mr. Shadgett.

TO-MORROW Evening will be presented, the celebrated Tragedy of

THE APOSTATE.

After which, a Comic Song, by Mr. Shadgett.
A grand Fancy Dance, by Mrs Keyser & Mr. Pierson
The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce of

'Tis all a Farce.

☞ For Characters, see bills of the day.
Jan. 29, 1829.

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 1829.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

☞ Books of Messrs. MaBetts' Line of Stages, (Charleston, Camden and Norfolk,) are kept at this Hotel, and seats will be secured in all the other Lines of Stages leaving Fayetteville.

January 29, 1829.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR*,
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 8tf.

House, Coach, and Sign PAINTING.

JONATHAN HART takes this method of informing the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has returned to this town, and intends establishing himself at the same stand he formerly occupied, for the purpose of carrying on the above business, hoping by close and punctual attention to business to please all who may favor him with their custom. He intends also, to keep on hand an assortment of ready mixed Paints.

Fayetteville, January 29. 8-4w.

Blanks for sale.

POETRY.

BROKEN TIES.

The Broken Ties of happier days
How often do they seem
To come before our mental gaze
Like a remember'd dream;
Around us each dissever'd chain
In sparkling ruin lies,
And earthly hand can ne'er again
Unite those Broken Ties.

The parents of our infant home,
The kindred that we loved,
Far from our arms perchance may roam
To distant scenes removed;
Or we have watch'd their parting breath,
And closed their weary eyes,
And sigh'd to think how sadly death
Can sever human ties.

The friends, the loved ones of our youth,
They too are gone or changed,
Or, worse than all, their love and truth
Are darken'd and estranged:
They meet us in the glittering throng,
With cold averted eyes,
And wonder that we weep our wrong,
And mourn our Broken Ties.

Oh! who in such a world as this
Could bear their lot of pain,
Did not one radiant hope of bliss
Unclouded yet remain?—
That hope the sovereign Lord has given
Who reigns beyond the skies:—
That hope unites our souls to Heaven
By faith's enduring ties.

Each care, each ill of mortal birth
Is sent in pitying love,
To lift the lingering heart from earth,
And speed its flight above;
And every pang that rends the breast,
And every joy that dies,
Tells us to seek a safer rest,
And trust to holier ties.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs. Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, price 14 cents, for sale by

J. & S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 98tf.

Notice.

Fayetteville. November 8, 1828.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, *It was Resolved*, That a Dividend of Two per Cent. on the Capital Stock of said Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at Fayetteville, on the 1st day of February next. JOHN CRUSOE, *Treas'r.*

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

At the above Hotel an authorized *STAGE OFFICE* is kept, where seats are taken for all the Stages that depart from Fayetteville.

August 14.

State of North Carolina.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Nancy Daniel, Seth Daniel, Mary Daniel, Elizabeth Daniel, Enoch Daniel, Cansey Daniel, *vs.* The Real Estate of John Daniel, deceased. } Petition for Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isham Daniel, one of the Heirs of said estate, resides beyond the limits of this State; *It is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Carolina Observer*, that the said Isham Daniel appear at our next County Court to be held for said county, on the second Monday of February next, and shew cause, if any, why the said estate should not be distributed among the legal Heirs. Witness, Charles Baldwin, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of August, in the 53d year of our Independence, A. D., 1828.

CHAS. BALDWIN, *Clerk.* 4-6.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA *ALMANACK,*

FOR

1829.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

FACTOR And Commission Agent.

THE Subscriber offers his services to the Planters and Merchants who are in the habit of making purchases in this market, or disposing of produce, to attend to all business in the line of *A General Commission Agent.* He will attend to the sale of all articles of produce committed to his care, and make all purchases, and also receive and forward Goods for Merchants and others in the back country, receive and store cotton and flour, or ship to any of the Northern markets, attend to Banking business, and the renewal of notes. Intending to devote his whole attention to the above business, he solicits a share of public patronage. WM. E. TROY.

REFERENCE TO

John Kelly, *Angus Taylor,*
Jno. Huske, *Hall & Johnson,*
Jno. M. Dobbin, *Tho. J. Curtis,*
O. P. Stark, *John Taylor, Wilmington,*
Col. H. W. Ayer, *S. Birdsall & Co. Raleigh.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1828. 99tf.

The Subscribers

Are this week receiving in part their FALL Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which are expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will comprise *A very general Assortment* of every article in their line, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Their stock will in part, comprise the following articles, viz:

20 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
35 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime Coffee,
5 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
4 do Jamaica Spice,
5 do race Ginger,
100 do Shot, assorted Nos.
80 ps. Dundee Bagging, 42 inches,
4 do twilled Sacking,
50 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 lbs. bailing Twine,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
700 do Epsome Salts,
1000 do Alum,
1000 do Dutch Madder,
2 ceroons sp. flt. Indigo, (warranted a genuine article,)
2 hhds. Eng. Copperas,
20 kegs Eng. white Lead, (ground in oil,)
50 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
2 hhds. Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac Brandy,
2 do old Holland Gin,
1 hhd. W. I. Shrub,
6 qur casks sweet Malaga, 4 do do Teneriffe, 2 do do Corsica, 8 do do Muscat, 3 do do old Madeira, ½ pipe do do. 2 qr. casks Port } WINES.
12 do boxes imp'l. & G. Pr. ½ chest Hyson } TEAS.
25 boxes glass,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.
100 do Nails, assorted sizes,
100 doz. weeding Hoes,
200 pair trace Chains,
10 tons Iron, assorted sizes,

With a *variety* of other articles in their line, which they offer low for cash. Highest prices paid for all kinds of country prnduce.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

Subscription

For importing Grape Vine Roots from France, at a moderate price, and encouraging the introduction of that culture into the U. States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long Island, where he now has, in full cultivation, thirty-five acres of ground, containing 72,000 Grape Vine Roots; having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the districts of *Bordelais, Clerac,* and *Buzet,* departments of Gironde and Lot and Garonne, *in France,* (45° N. Lat.) proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription, which will be opened on the 1st of August, 1828.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of March next,* and forward them free of expense, to the different cities where subscription lists shall have been opened. The roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed in boxes, with some of the original soil in which they have been raised, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay, for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. *Roots only two years old,* shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ cents for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.

Letters not received, unless post paid.

Subscription Lists are opened at

New York, with Alphonse Loubat, 85 Wall street.
Boston, E. Copeland, Jun.
Albany, R. McMichael.
Philadelphia, Van Amringe.
Baltimore, Willard Rhoads.
Washington City, Wm. Pairo.
Richmond, Davenport Allen & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C. Edw. J. Hale.
Charleston, T. & T. Street & Co.
Savannah, Hall, Shapter, & Tupper.
New Orleans, Foster & Hutton.

Mr. A. LOUBAT'S Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the U. States; and his Agents will furnish them *gratis,* to subscribers.

Subscribers will have their Roots sent to the Port of Wilmington, in this State, free of expense.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov 13, 1828.

ALMANACS,

FOR

1829.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Publishers, have just received a supply, which will be sold by the gross, dozen or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, 27th Nov, 1828. 99tf.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.,* was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests their debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

October 15, 1828—93tf.

Fayetteville Cotton Factory.

COTTON YARN made at the above Factory is offered to Country Merchants and others by the Bale at a price, less than it can be imported, by application to Mr. Hugh McLaurin, Mr. John M. Dobbin or the subscriber.

HY. A. DONALDSON.

August 5, 1828. 83-tf.

HARDWARE STORE

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,

Groceries,

Paints, Oils,

Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

To Families.

THE Subscribers are receiving among their FALL SUPPLY of Groceries, one case G. P. and Imperial *TEA* in 2 lb. cannisters, a very superior article, and selected by one of the best judges in the Philadelphia market, it being of the latest and one of the best *chops* of Teas ever imported into this country Families wishing to supply themselves with a choice article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Also, a few bbls. choice retailing *SUGARS,* for family use. HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

New Cheap *Fancy Store.*

HENRY L. JONES has just received and is now opening, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Staiert, south corner of Market Square, a large and very elegant assortment of Fancy Goods, which he will sell very low for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to call. Among his stock will be found the following articles.

Extra super blue Cloths. Do. low priced,
Handsome double milled Cassimere
Dark and steel mixt Sattinets and Cassimere
A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Merscilles & Swansdown Vestings
Green, red and white Flannels. Do. fine gauze do.
Coloured and scarlet cloth Shawls
7-8 & 4 4 Irish Linens. 7-4 8-4 & 10-4 table diaper.
Irish sheeting. Russia do. and diaper.
Fine cambric dimity. Do low priced
Fig'd and plain black Bombazetts. Do col'd do
Heavy camlets. Do. Tartan plaids, baizes & velvets.
Leghorn bonnets, superior and low priced,
A great variety of calicoes, newest style,
Beautiful Swiss robes, very cheap,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconet muslin,
Do. do. corded and checked,
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted,
Plain and figured mull do.
Book muslin, plain and figur'd. Do. needle-worked.
Fine plain Swiss muslins. Extra rich figured do.
Linen cambrics. Ginghams, a great variety.
Linen cambric pocket hkfs. White cravats.
Imitation do. with borders. Long lawn, very cheap,
An elegant assortm't of handsome inserting trimings,
Thread laces, edging and insertion lace,
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns.

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 bleached Washington and sea island shirtings. Paddings and sail duck.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 Indigo apron checks, some very fine
Low priced negro cloths. Dowlass and oznaburgs.
4-4 porter sheetings. Linen & cotton buckram,
Ladies' white, blk, and col'd worsted hose, assorted
Fine black and white cotton do.
Gentlemen's fine elastic silk web suspenders.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gro. de Naps. Extra blk Italian lustrings.
Double chain and plain black Gro de Naps.
Sinchews & sarsnetts. Green, white, & p'k florences.
Col'd & black Italian crapes. Bandana and flag hkfs.
German do. some very handsome.
Levantine & fancy do. Rich bonnet Ribons,
An elegant assortment of belt ribons Bl'k love do.
White, green, & pink satin do. Piping & silk cords.
A great variety of taffeta ribons, all widths & colors.
Fine French braids. assorted colors,
Cap ribons, very handsome, a great variety,
Best Italian sewing silk, all colours.

Crapes.

Heavy Mandarin crapes, do. Nankin, extra,
Canton do. a variety, crape lisse and hat crape,
Pink, white, green and black Italian do.
Long and square Cashmere shawls,
Crimson, scarlet, and white 4-4 & 3-4 do. handsome,
A great variety of Cashmere points,
Rich silk handkfs., barege and gauze do.
Green and white gauze veils, with & without borders,
4-4 & 5-4 blk. & white bobinett lace veils, some very beautiful.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Sons' best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid do.
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd,
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil, Fancy soaps, Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c, &c, &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

Storage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers having provided commodious and extensive *WARE HOUSES* for the storage of Cotton, will attend to the receiving of the same; also to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton and other produce coastwise, when required. They will devote particular attention to the selling of Cotton and other produce committed to their charge, and they flatter themselves that by prompt and assidious attention to all business entrusted to their care, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 92tf.

To Rent,

That commodious DWELLING HOUSE on Ramsay street, recently occupied by Mr. James B. Ferguson.—Possession can be had immediately.

C. & P. MALLETT.

October 21, 1828. 94-tf.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the enclosure of the Subscribers, on the evening of the 19th or 20th inst., a dark bay *HORSE,* 6 years old, about 14½ hands high, with a scar behind his left ear, his mane lies on the left side of his neck, with a short switch tail. Twenty five Dollars reward will be paid on conviction of the thief, or Ten Dollars on delivery of the Horse to the Subscribers. HORTONS & HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 27. 99tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have oined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery tous, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce the arrival of an entirely *NEW STOCK* of *French, Dutch, India, English, Irish, Scotch and American* GOODS, selected with particular care, and forming a most extensive and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE ARTICLES, which are now offered for sale at extremely reduced prices, for cash or negotiable notes; Country Merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to examine the GOODS:—AMONG WHICH ARE, VIZ.

Cloths and Cassimeres, extra and super blue, black, green and olive colours,
Ditto, fine and common, assorted,
Ladies' blue and scarlet pelisse cloths,
Sattinetts, super blue, steel-mixt, drab & Oxford gray,
Cassinetts, circassians, white jeans and drillings,
Camlets and Scotch tartan plaids,
Green and scarlet moreens and rattinetts,
Russia sheeting and duck, brown linen and dowlass,
Irish linen, Scotch lawn and imitation do. Holland,
Marseilles quilts, 12-4 wide, and English do.
Towelling, table diaper & damask do. 4-4, 6 4 & 8-4,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow, fine & common 8-4,
Ladies' white gauze do., very superior,
Bombazines, French & English super, black & drab,
Calicoes, a great variety, and some splendid new patterns,
Fancy ginghams and Bengal stripe do.
Furniture do. & dimity, caroline plaids & Ginghams,
Mosquito netts and oil cloths, shirtings & sheetings,
Tamboured, flounced and gingham robes, plain and figured crape dresses,
Plain, figured and striped Gros de Naples, a variety of shades and colours, very fashionable,
Barege, plain and stripe, black do. and hat crape,
White, green and pink florence, blk. and mixt silk camlet,
Sattin and nankeen levantine, crape lisse, white and green,
Blk. sarsenet and sinchews, bordered green do. for umbrella covering,
Soncham pongees, cornelian silks, and watered Gros de Naples,
Muslins, mull mull, Swiss and jaconet plain & figured,
Do. Book, plain, seeded and tamb'd, Scotch Mull do.
Cambrics, fine and common, cambric dimity and furniture, do.
Cambric, barege and fancy silk hdkfs. and shawls,
Flag and bandano do. and cotton shawls and hdkfs.
Barege, bayden, crape and merino scarfs and hdkfs.
Swiss and cashmere points and cravats, book muslin handkerchiefs,
Vigonia, valentia and cashmere long shawls, & gauze handkerchiefs,
Tippets, collerets, green and white veils, gauze do.
Black and white lace veils, edgings, gimps, cords and tapes,
Horseskin, beaver, woodstock, kid & dogskin gloves, black silk do.
Havanna hats, and misses straw do., Leghorn and Navarino bonnets, the latter a new and fashionable article,
Ladies' silk, cotton, and coloured worsted stockings,
Gentlemen's do. do. and half hose, mixt do. cotton and worsted braces,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas, cotton ditto and parasols,
Feather and palm-leaf fans, artificial flowers and ribbons, a great variety,
Sewing silk and twist, gilt and common buttons, vest and coat silk do.
Rose and point blankets, negro cloths, oznaburgs, domestic checks and stripes,
An extensive assortment of women, men, and children's shoes, pumps, boots, and bootees, fine and common,
Calf and Morocco skins, soal and upper leather, wool hats,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur hats, youth's caps,
Cotton and wool cards, spelling books & stationary,
Cotton bagging, bale rope, and twine,
A general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, castings and crockery ware,
Gun powder and shot, teas, loaf and brown sugar,
100 bags coffee, old rum, and cogniac brandy, gin, Teneriffe, and old Madeira wine, Monongahela old whiskey, porter in bottles, apple and peach brandy, old rye whiskey, fresh London mustard, raisins, almonds, and Madeira nuts, sweet oil, olives and anchovies, lime juice, and double refined lemon syrup, lemons, cheese, pickled salmon, and old Spanish segars, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brick Tenement—Green Street.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 4, 1828. 87*tf.*

Blanks for sale.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade, their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

January 12, 1829. 6*tf.*

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels, and Window Glass, just received and for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

December 22.

Just Received,

50 Reams Foolscap and Letter PAPER,
25 bbls. Mulletts,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

November 20. 98tf.

For Sale,

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 coils bale Rope,
35 bags prime Coffee,
8 hhds Molasses,
20 bbls Sugar,
25 kegs cut Nails,
150 sides soal Leather,
200 lbs Quicksilver,
3 tons Iron,
40 sets wagon Boxes,
3 hhds N E Rum,
4 qr casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls peach Brandy,
15 do apple ditto,
40 bbls. Whiskey,
1500 bushels alum Salt,
500 ditto Sound do
1000 ditto Liverpool do

Powder, Shot, Lead, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Salt Petre, Spice, Pepper and Ginger, by

WHITEHEAD & FULLER,

August 14. 84tf

Norfolk Line.

LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M.

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats, Those leaving on Wednesday, reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat. And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 1828. 76tf.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Fall Supply,* consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash—Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vesting
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN

Fayetteville, Oct. 1828.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office